

MAH B.P.Ed CET — Sample Paper

General Knowledge | Paper 4 of 4

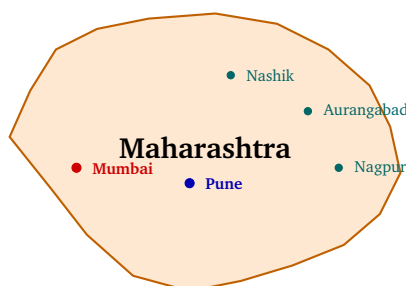
Total Questions	15
Maximum Marks	15
Duration	18 Minutes
Marking Scheme	+1 for correct answer; No negative marking
Mode	Online CBT
Question Type	Single-correct MCQ (4 options each)

Instructions

1. This paper contains **15 multiple-choice questions** each carrying **1 mark**.
2. Each question has **four options (A) to (D)**; select the single best answer.
3. **+1 mark** is awarded for every correct answer. **No negative marking**.
4. The total time allotted for this section is **18 minutes**.
5. Do not spend too much time on any one question; move on and return if time permits.
6. Click on the **QN** label of each question to jump directly to its detailed solution.

General Knowledge — Sample Paper 4 (Maharashtra Sports Focus & International Sports 2024–25)

- Q1.** The **Chhatrapati Award** is Maharashtra's highest state sports honour. Which authority confers this award? (The illustrative map below shows the state of Maharashtra.)



Maharashtra State — Illustrative Outline

(A) Sports Authority of India (SAI)

- (B) Maharashtra State Government
- (C) Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Government of India
- (D) Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)

Q2. Pune is widely known as the “**Oxford of the East**” owing to its concentration of higher-education institutions. Which university, based in Pune, is primarily associated with this distinction?

- (A) University of Mumbai
- (B) Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad
- (C) Savitribai Phule Pune University
- (D) Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University

Q3. **National Sports Day** is observed every year in India to honour a legendary sportsperson. On which date is it celebrated?

- (A) 29 August
- (B) 15 August
- (C) 26 January
- (D) 14 November

Q4. Major Dhyan Chand, nicknamed the “**Wizard of Hockey**”, excelled in which sport, and how many **Olympic gold medals** did he win during his career?

- (A) Cricket; 2 Olympic gold medals
- (B) Football; 3 Olympic gold medals
- (C) Kabaddi; 3 Olympic gold medals
- (D) Field Hockey; 3 Olympic gold medals

Q5. The **Khelo India** programme, India’s flagship grassroots sports scheme run by the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, was launched in which year?



- (A) 2014
- (B) 2018
- (C) 2020
- (D) 2022

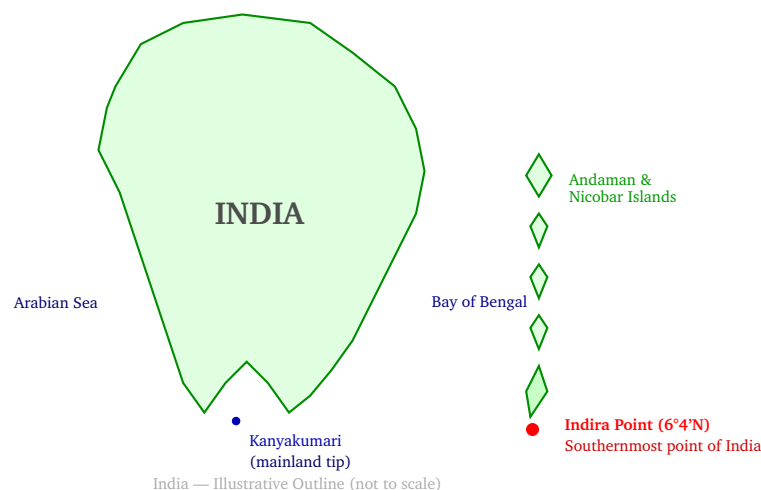
Q6. With which opening words does the **Preamble to the Constitution of India** begin?

- (A) “Satyameva Jayate”
- (B) “Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”
- (C) “We, the People of India”
- (D) “Jai Hind”

Q7. The **Partition of Bengal** carried out by Lord Curzon, which sparked the Swadeshi Movement, came into effect in which year?

- (A) 1905
- (B) 1907
- (C) 1911
- (D) 1919

Q8. What is India’s **southernmost geographical point** and where is it located? (Refer to the illustrative map below.)



- (A) Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu
- (B) Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu
- (C) Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- (D) Indira Point, Great Nicobar Island, Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Q9. India's first **crewed spaceflight programme**, known as **Gaganyaan**, is being developed by which organisation?

- (A) NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)
- (B) ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation)
- (C) DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation)
- (D) HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited)

Q10. The city of **Nashik**, a major religious and industrial centre in Maharashtra, is situated on the banks of which river?

- (A) Krishna
- (B) Tapi (Tapti)
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Narmada

Q11. The **FIFA World Cup 2026** will be co-hosted by which group of countries in an expanded 48-team format?

- (A) USA, Canada, and Mexico
- (B) USA, Brazil, and Argentina
- (C) England, France, and Spain
- (D) Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia

Q12. In which year was the **first ICC Cricket World Cup** held, and which team won it?

- (A) 1983; India

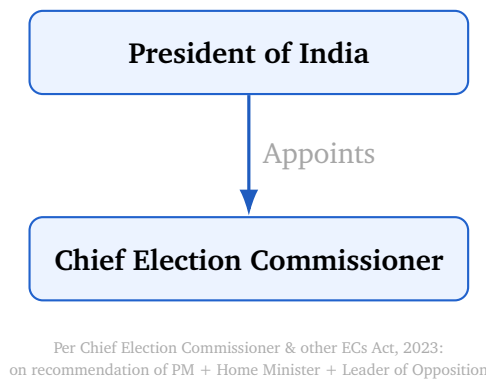


- (B) 1979; West Indies
- (C) 1992; Pakistan
- (D) 1975; West Indies

Q13. How many **Grand Slam singles titles** did **Rafael Nadal** of Spain win in his professional career before retiring in 2024?

- (A) 20
- (B) 22
- (C) 24
- (D) 18

Q14. The **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) of India** is appointed by whom? (The appointment chain is illustrated below.)



- (A) Prime Minister of India
- (B) Chief Justice of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Parliament of India

Q15. Which Indian athlete won the **gold medal in Javelin Throw** at the **World Athletics Championships 2023** in Budapest, Hungary — a historic first for India?

- (A) Neeraj Chopra
- (B) Tejaswin Shankar



- (C) Avinash Sable
- (D) Muhammed Anas



Detailed Solutions — General Knowledge Sample Paper 4

Sol. 1.

Solution

Topic: Maharashtra Sports Award — Chhatrapati Award

The **Chhatrapati Award** is the *highest state sports award* of Maharashtra, conferred by the **Maharashtra State Government** annually to outstanding sportspersons domiciled in Maharashtra who have distinguished themselves at the national or international level. The award is named after Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

It is **entirely distinct** from central government awards:

- **Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna** — India's highest sports honour (central)
- **Arjuna Award** — Recognises outstanding achievement in sports (central)
- **Dronacharya Award** — Recognises outstanding sports coaches (central)

The Sports Authority of India (SAI) is a central body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports that manages training centres — it does not confer the Chhatrapati Award. The BCCI governs cricket in India but is not involved in state-level honours.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 1](#)

Sol. 2.

Solution

Topic: Maharashtra Geography — Pune as “Oxford of the East”

Pune earned the sobriquet “**Oxford of the East**” owing to its high density of reputed educational and research institutions. The most prominent is **Savitribai Phule Pune University** (SPPU), which was formally known as the University of Pune until it was renamed in **2014** in honour of social reformer and educationist **Savitribai Phule**, India's first female teacher.

Other institutions reinforcing Pune's academic reputation include:

- COEP Technological University (one of India's oldest engineering colleges,



est. 1854)

- Symbiosis International (Deemed) University
- Armed Forces Medical College (AFMC)
- Film and Television Institute of India (FTII)

University of Mumbai and Nagpur University are located in their respective cities. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University is in Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar).

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 2](#)

Sol. 3.

Solution

Topic: National Sports Day — Date and Significance

National Sports Day is celebrated in India on **29 August** every year to mark the birthday of **Major Dhyan Chand** (born 29 August 1905), universally regarded as the greatest field hockey player of all time. The tradition of observing 29 August as National Sports Day was established in **2012**.

On this day, the President of India presents the prestigious national sports awards:

- Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award (highest sports honour)
- Arjuna Award (outstanding sports achievement)
- Dronacharya Award (outstanding sports coaching)
- Dhyan Chand Award (lifetime contribution to sports)

Memory tip: “Dhyan Chand → 29 August → National Sports Day.”

15 August = Independence Day; 26 January = Republic Day; 14 November = Children’s Day (Nehru’s birthday).

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 3](#)



Sol. 4.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Sports Legend — Major Dhyan Chand

Major Dhyan Chand (29 August 1905 – 3 December 1979) is India's greatest **field hockey** player, known as the “**Wizard**” or “**Magician**” of Hockey for his extraordinary ball control, dribbling, and goal-scoring ability. He won **three consecutive Olympic gold medals**:

Year	Olympics	Venue
1928	IX Olympiad	Amsterdam, Netherlands
1932	X Olympiad	Los Angeles, USA
1936	XI Olympiad	Berlin, Germany

He scored **570 international goals** in his career. India was unbeaten in all three tournaments. India's highest sports honour — the **Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award** — is named after him. His birthday (29 August) is celebrated as National Sports Day.

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 4](#)

Sol. 5.

Solution**Topic:** Khelo India Programme — Launch Year

The **Khelo India** programme was launched by the Government of India's **Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports** in **2018**. It was a revamped and substantially expanded version of the earlier *Panchayat Yuva Krida aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)* scheme.

Khelo India's key objectives:

- Identify and nurture sporting talent at the grassroots level
- Provide Rs. 5 lakh per year for 8 years to each identified athlete
- Organise multi-sport games across categories

Khelo India Games conducted:

- Khelo India Youth Games (KIYG) — first edition in New Delhi, January 2018



- Khelo India University Games (KIUG) — first edition in 2020
- Khelo India Winter Games (KIWG) — first edition in 2020 (Gulmarg)

The scheme was not launched in 2014 (that was the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan's phase), nor in 2020 or 2022.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 5](#)

Sol. 6.

Solution

Topic: Indian Polity — Preamble of the Constitution

The **Preamble to the Constitution of India** begins with:

“WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE... LIBERTY... EQUALITY... and to promote among them all FRATERNITY...”

The phrase **“We, the People of India”** expresses the concept of **popular sovereignty** — the Constitution derives its authority from the people, not from an external power or the Crown. The Preamble was drafted by the Constituent Assembly and adopted on **26 November 1949**.

Key additions by the 42nd Amendment (1976): The words *“Socialist”* and *“Secular”* were inserted into the Preamble.

“Satyameva Jayate” (from the Mundaka Upanishad) is India's national motto. *“Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity”* appear *within* the Preamble but are not its opening words.

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 6](#)



Sol. 7.

Solution**Topic:** Indian History — Partition of Bengal 1905

The **Partition of Bengal** was announced by **Lord Curzon**, Viceroy of India, and came into effect on **16 October 1905**. Bengal was divided into two provinces:

- **Eastern Bengal and Assam** (capital: Dhaka; predominantly Muslim)
- **Bengal** (capital: Calcutta; predominantly Hindu)

While Curzon cited administrative reasons (Bengal was too large to govern), Indians saw it as a “**divide and rule**” tactic. The partition triggered the **Swadeshi Movement** and **Boycott Movement**, key milestones in India’s freedom struggle — mass protests, bonfires of foreign goods, and promotion of Indian-made (swadeshi) products.

The partition was **reversed in 1911** by King George V during the Delhi Durbar.

Common confusers:

- **1905** — Partition of Bengal ✓
- **1907** — Surat Split of the Indian National Congress
- **1911** — Partition of Bengal reversed; capital shifted Delhi
- **1919** — Rowlatt Act; Jallianwala Bagh massacre

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 7](#)

Sol. 8.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Geography — Southernmost Point of India

The **southernmost point of India** is **Indira Point** (also known historically as *Pygmalion Point* or *Parsons Point*), located at approximately **6°4' N, 93°50' E** on **Great Nicobar Island** in the union territory of **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**.

Critical distinction:

- **Kanyakumari** (Tamil Nadu, 8°4'N) — Southernmost point of the *Indian mainland*



- **Indira Point** (A&N Islands, 6°4'N) — Southernmost point of *India as a whole* (including islands)

Indira Point was partially submerged following the catastrophic **2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami**. Port Blair is the capital of A&N Islands but is located on South Andaman Island (not the southernmost point). Rameswaram is in Tamil Nadu and is not the southernmost point.

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 8](#)

Sol. 9.

Solution

Topic: Science & Technology — Gaganyaan Mission

Gaganyaan is India's first **human spaceflight programme**, developed entirely by **ISRO** (Indian Space Research Organisation). The mission aims to launch Indian astronauts (called *Gaganyatris*) to **low Earth orbit** (400 km) for a mission duration of up to 3 days, using the **LVM3** (formerly GSLV Mk-III) rocket and a specially designed crew module.

Key facts about Gaganyaan:

- Four IAF test pilot astronaut-candidates selected and trained (including Group Captain Shubhanshu Shukla, also selected for the AXIOM/ISS mission)
- Unmanned test flights (including a Crew Escape System test) conducted 2023–2024
- First crewed mission planned for 2025–26
- India will become only the **4th country** to independently send humans to space (after USA, Russia, China)

NASA is the US agency; DRDO handles defence R&D; HAL manufactures military and civil aircraft — none of them leads Gaganyaan.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 9](#)



Sol. 10.

Solution**Topic:** Maharashtra Geography — Nashik and the Godavari

The city of **Nashik** sits on the banks of the **Godavari** river. The **Godavari** originates at **Trimbakeshwar** (near Nashik, Nashik district) in the Sahyadri (Western Ghats) range and flows approximately 1,465 km eastward across the Deccan Plateau to the Bay of Bengal — making it the **second-longest river in India**.

Nashik's religious importance is linked to the Godavari: the city hosts the **Kumbh Mela** (Simhastha Kumbh) every 12 years at the Godavari's banks. The **Godavari** is also called the "**Dakshin Ganga**" (Ganga of the South).

Common confusers:

- **Nashik** — on **Godavari** (originates at Trimbakeshwar)
- **Pune** — on Mula-Mutha rivers
- **Tapi (Tapti)** — flows through Vidarbha/Khandesh (Jalgaon, Dhule), not Nashik
- **Narmada** — flows through MP and Gujarat; does not touch Nashik
- **Krishna** — flows through southern Maharashtra (Satara, Sangli)

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 10](#)

Sol. 11.

Solution**Topic:** Current Affairs — FIFA World Cup 2026 Host Countries

The **FIFA World Cup 2026** (officially *FIFA World Cup 26™*) will be jointly hosted by **United States, Canada, and Mexico** — the first time three countries will co-host the tournament. It is also the first edition to use the **expanded 48-team format** (up from 32 teams since 1998).

Key facts:

- **16 host cities:** 11 in the USA, 3 in Mexico, 2 in Canada
- **Final:** MetLife Stadium, East Rutherford, New Jersey, USA
- USA previously hosted in **1994**; Mexico in **1970** and **1986**



- Canada hosting for the first time
- Tournament dates: June 11 – July 19, 2026

This is an “Americas” edition — Brazil, Argentina, England, France, Spain, Qatar, UAE, and Saudi Arabia are not among the 2026 hosts.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 11](#)

Sol. 12.

Solution

Topic: Cricket History — First ICC Cricket World Cup

The **first ICC Cricket World Cup** (known as the *Prudential World Cup*) was held in **England in June 1975**. Key facts:

- **Format:** 60 overs per side; 8 participating teams
- **Winner:** **West Indies** defeated Australia in the final at Lord’s Cricket Ground (21 June 1975)
- **Man of the Match (final):** Clive Lloyd (West Indies captain, scored 102)
- Vivian Richards also starred with 102 runs from 130 balls

Edition timeline (for context):

- **1975** — England; Won by West Indies
- **1979** — England; Won by West Indies
- **1983** — England; Won by **India** (Kapil Dev’s team)
- **1992** — Australia & NZ; Won by Pakistan
- **2023** — India; Won by Australia

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q 12](#)



Sol. 13.

Solution**Topic:** International Tennis — Rafael Nadal's Grand Slam Record

Rafael Nadal (Spain) retired from professional tennis in **November 2024** with **22 Grand Slam singles titles** to his name. His breakdown:

Grand Slam	Titles	Notable facts
French Open (Roland Garros)	14	Record; nicknamed "King of Clay"
US Open	4	2010, 2013, 2017, 2019
Australian Open	2	2009, 2022
Wimbledon	2	2008, 2010
Total	22	

Nadal reached 22 Grand Slams after winning the 2022 Australian Open (beating Medvedev from two sets down) and the 2022 French Open. **Roger Federer** retired with 20; **Novak Djokovic** later surpassed Nadal's record, reaching 24 (as of 2023) and beyond.

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q 13](#)

Sol. 14.

Solution**Topic:** Indian Polity — Appointment of Chief Election Commissioner

Under **Article 324** of the Constitution of India, the **Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)** and other Election Commissioners are appointed by the **President of India**.

Post-2023 framework: Following the Supreme Court's landmark ruling in *Anoop Baranwal v. Union of India* (March 2023), Parliament enacted the **Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023**. Under this statute, the President acts on the advice of a **Selection Committee** comprising:

- (a) The **Prime Minister** of India (Chairperson)
- (b) A **Union Cabinet Minister** nominated by the PM
- (c) The **Leader of the Opposition** in the Lok Sabha

Note: The Chief Justice of India, who was part of the interim committee ordered



by the Supreme Court, was replaced in the statutory framework by the Cabinet Minister.

The Prime Minister, Chief Justice, and Parliament do *not* themselves appoint the CEC — the formal appointment is made by the **President**.

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q 14](#)

Sol. 15.

Solution

Topic: Indian Sports — Neeraj Chopra at World Athletics Championships 2023

Neeraj Chopra created history by winning the **gold medal in Javelin Throw** at the **World Athletics Championships 2023** held in **Budapest, Hungary** (19–27 August 2023). His winning throw measured **88.17 metres**.

Why this was historic:

- He became the **first Indian athlete ever** to win gold at the World Athletics Championships in any track and field event.
- He had previously won silver at the 2022 World Athletics Championships in Eugene, USA (throw: 88.13 m).
- Olympic gold at Tokyo 2020 (throw: 87.58 m) — first Indian to win Olympic gold in athletics.
- Won silver at Paris 2024 Olympics (throw: 89.45 m).

Other notable Indian athletes at Budapest 2023: Avinash Sable (5th in 3000 m steeplechase final — a historic feat for India). Tejaswin Shankar and Muhammed Anas did not medal at the 2023 Worlds.

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q 15](#)



Answer Key — General Knowledge Sample Paper 4

MAH B.P.Ed CET — General Knowledge — Sample Paper 4

15 Questions | +1 per correct answer | No negative marking

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	2	C	3	A	4	D	5	B
6	C	7	A	8	D	9	B	10	C
11	A	12	D	13	B	14	C	15	A

Option	Count
(A)	4
(B)	4
(C)	4
(D)	3
Total	15

Click on any answer letter in the table above to jump to the detailed solution.

*For the question, click the **QN** label in the Solutions section.*

